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Farmer's Repository.

MULES.

Forsyth, (Geo.) July 25, 1826.

DEAR SIR,—Since I wrote you last, I have conversed with many practical farmers, and corresponded with some upon the subject of using mules on farms, and in teams, in preference to horses; and they uniformly agree with me in saying that mules are far preferable to horses, more especially where they are managed by negroes.

It is not my intention, nor is it in my power, here to write you a learned essay upon the natural history of mules, for I live where we have no books upon such subjects; but I will try and furnish you with some facts which may be of some service in a section of the Union where mules are not worked extensively, unless introduced within a year past. I prefer mules to horses, for the five following reasons:

1. It is less expense to breed them;
2. They live much longer;
3. They are easier kept;
4. They are more serviceable;
5. They are less liable to disease than horses.

First. It is less expense to breed them, because they are much more hardy than horses, and will subsist upon almost any kind of coarse food—such as shucks, hay, pea vines, oats straw, &c. in the winter; and in the summer they require nothing but grass. This is not the case with young horses, for they require considerable attention.

Secondly. They live much longer than horses. I believe you may safely set down a mule at 30 years service; you may commence working them at three years old, and they generally live from 30 to 60 years; whereas, you commence working a horse at four years old, and the average of them live about 12 years, leaving you eight years service, which is about one fourth the service of a mule. It is true, some horses live much longer, say to 25 years—but more mules arrive at 30 than horses at 12, and some live to a much greater age. I have heard of their being worked at 50 years of age, and I know serviceable mules that are 40 years old.

Thirdly. They are easier kept.—Mules, when in the service, require about three-fourths of the food that is necessary for a horse; but on farms they are generally idle from one-third to one half their time, when they are scarcely any expense, being as easily kept as cattle; which is not the case with horses, for they require almost as much food during the winter months when idle, as when at work. In this state, where we feed almost entirely upon corn, mules will do good work upon fifteen or eighteen ears of corn per day, while horses require from twenty-five to thirty, and will eat more if given them.

Fourthly. They are more serviceable than horses, especially in the summer.—We usually commence ploughing here in February, (taking care of the cotton crops preventing our ploughing here in the fall,) and get done about the middle of this month, (July,) and the hot weather frequently sets in as early as the 1st of May; consequently we have two months, and sometimes more, of hot weather, during the ploughing season; and there are but few horses that keep in good order the whole season, if worked constantly; yet you may plough a mule, or work him any where you please the year round, and he will not fall off a pound, if well fed. I have heard some persons complain that they did not walk fast enough—but it is an easy matter to rain them to walk as fast as horses. I have observed that they endure rainy and cold weather better than horses. They are much used here in teams; they carry the same drafts that horses do and travel as far in a day, and always look better.

Fifthly. They are less liable to disease than horses. I have been in the habit of observing mules ever since I was a boy, and I never saw one sick; nor have I ever seen one foundered, nor have I ever seen a dead one. I believe they seldom die but from old age, and we have not been using them long enough for many to have died in that way. I do not believe they are subject to the distemper, glanders, staggers, or any of the common complaints of horses. In giving mules so decided a preference to horses, you must understand me to mean mules of a good size, say 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet high.

The best mules we have are either bread here, or brought from Kentucky. I have seen Georgia, S. Carolina and Kentucky mules 5 feet 2 inches, and heavy in proportion. Mules of this description are very valuable, selling as high as $200. Some of the finest I have seen were said to have been bred by General Hampton, who, I learn, greatly prefers them to horses on his farm. We formerly obtained our mules from the Spanish provinces beyond the Mississippi, and from Atacapa and Apalousa; but they were generally small, in consequence of being bred from wild mares, and fed entirely upon grass, in the great western prairies—the usual cost of them where bred being about a doubloon per head. Small Spanish mules sell here, unbroke for $50 to $75; those brought from Kentucky, being generally larger, sell for $65 to $85. It has been asserted that they do best in cold climates, but I think the assertion unfounded.

The best European mules are those bred in Spain and Savoy. In Savoy they are much used, especially for transporting persons and baggage across the mountains; and they are much used in Spain for the same purpose. Many of the Spanish grandees drive them, and I learn that it is a very common thing to see them in carriages upon the Prado in Madrid. I believe they are much used in all the South American States and in Mexico; and they are much used in the West Indies. The ancient Romans drove them in their carriages, in making their triumphal entries. I have frequently seen them drove in handsome carriages in this state.

I will close this long letter with a few remarks upon the manner of rearing good mules. You should first get a large well formed Jack, and then get the largest, finest mares you can, for the size and color of your mules will depend much upon your mares, the mule receiving its size principally from the mare, and its form from the Jack. They should be tolerably well attended to when colts, but should not be bred delicately, merely giving them sufficient food to make them of a good size. A friend of mine (Mr. Cowper, of St. Simon's) prefers for winter and spring labor, oxen, to either mules or horses, and he thinks they might be used advantageously through the summer. He breaks them at four years old, works them 5 or 6 years, then fattens and kills them. He feeds them upon cotton seed, boiled and mixed with corn or peas, two parts of cotton seed to one of corn or peas. Upon this food, and rice straw, they keep fat. And there is a considerable saving in working oxen; they require no harness, save the yoke and chain, which saves considerable on a farm worked with slaves, for they will destroy a set of harness every year.

Mr. Cowper prefers either mules or oxen to horses—and says that a planter has no business with horses on his farm.

MANSFIELD TORRANCE.

On Distilling Apple and Peach Brandy.

(From the Archives of Useful Knowledge.)

Cooper's Point, 22d Oct. 1810.

The great quantity of fruit the present year and the bad quality of the spirit distilled from it, in the common way, induce me to communicate some observations on the subject.

The first evil is, running it too long in the first distilling, which beside injuring the spirit, will not pay for the time lost, and consumed thereby. The second & most injurious is, in rectifying, or second distilling, the running it too long, or till the spirit has an ill or disagreeable flavor, which greatly injures the whole that it is mixed with. The third is, want of care to put the liquor into clean casks: the contents of one musty or offensive one, will spoil the spirit of ten times its quantity, if mixed with it. From the experience of more than sixty years practice in distillation, I find it best to shift the receiver as soon as the spirit runs as low as first proof, and to keep the remainder to distil with the low wines, or till there is a sufficient quantity to fill the still, with the addition of about one third water, which will imbibe much of the ill flavor, and leave the spirit more pure. But to make apple brandy to put into wine, or for other particular purposes, I would recommend filling the still half or two-thirds full of good spirit; then to fill it to a proper degree with water, run it so long as the flavor is good; and treat the remainder as before. This operation I call washing; and apple brandy, thus prepared, is preferable for putting into wine or cider, to any other spirit whatever; and, for common use, I have been in the practice of reducing high proof spirit with last running from a cheese of good cider, or water cider, put in previously to the fermentation of the cider.—That process will greatly improve the quality of the spirit, especially for mixing with water, and make it more mild to the taste in one week, than a year's age will when managed in the common way. A further improvement may be made in apple brandy, by putting in the still when rectifying, two three or more pounds of sassafras root in what will make a barrel of proof spirit: a sufficient quantity of sassafras will give it the flavor of peach brandy, and in my opinion, if reduced as above, will make it full as good.

Although many persons are opposed to the distillation of cider, from religious principles, it appears to me that spirit is really necessary in many cases; and apple brandy, managed as above, and kept to a proper age, is as agreeable and more wholesome than what is generally procured, at great expense and risk, from other countries. Early made cider, and that from rotton apples is unfit for any other purposes.

JOSEPH COOPER.

EXTRAORDINARY COWS.

SIR—In your Gazette of the 26th November last, we see that at Worcester cattle show, the Governor of Massachusetts has offered for exhibition a cow, which has often given 27 quarts of milk. When visiting the *Chalais of Grayere* in Switzerland, thirty years ago, I have there seen numerous herds of cows, which yielded from 60 to 64 quarts of milk each and every day. Some time after when visiting the establishment of Mr. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, I saw the same species of animal affording, upon a soil far inferior to the former, as much as three buckets, or twelve gallons of milk, and never less than eight gallons every day.

Mr. Chabert, in his publications, said that he had observed that cows, fed in the winter upon dry substances, give less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer.—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran & a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows who eat it greedily

The inhabitants of Pensacola own thousands of cows, yet I know no place where milk is so scarce: Is it not possible to remedy that scarcity, by the use of the above, as a winter food for the cows; but as bran is never seen here and as the Irish potatoes, so named, are too dear for the purpose, I would propose the following alterations to the receipt.

Take any quantity of sweet potatoes, break them, the finer the better, have an equal quantity of corn or peas, or both together, or rough rice when cheap, boil them and mix them quite hot with the raw potatoes, no yeast will be necessary, in as much as the sacharine particles of the sweet potatoes will produce the vinous fermentation and be much more productive of milk than the other kind of potatoes. One fourth part cotton seed, still fresh or out of a mass where they have begun to ferment, and thus prevented from becoming dry, will very well replace any of the other grain abovementioned. In Switzerland where chestnuts are extremely abundant, they make use with equal success of a similar preparation, in which that fruit forms the principal ingredient.—[*Pen. Caz.*

Extract from Carter's Letters.

Mr. Brown, our Minister at Paris.—"The delivery of a large package of letters of introduction, from our friends in New-York, had, soon after our arrival, made us acquainted with a numerous circle of our countrymen, whose hospitality and kindness have greatly contributed to the pleasure, as well as the instruction, derived from our visit to Paris. There are not less than a hundred Americans in the city, attracted hither by different objects, from all parts of the United States. Several of these belonging to the diplomatic corps, consisting of our Minister, his Secretary, and the former and present Consuls, together with the Charge des Affairs at Sweden,* the Consul at the Isle of Wight and his family, and the Secretary of Legation to Madrid, who are passing the winter at Paris. Another class of Americans are resident here, engaged in commercial business, and such other pursuits as interest or enterprize may dictate. The remainder, like ourselves, are mere travellers or temporary residents, in search of information or health. A large number of young physicians, from almost every city between New-Orleans and Portland, are here for the purpose of attending the medical schools, and completing their professional educations. We met one gentleman from the Green Mountains, another from the Banks of the Ohio, and a third from the wilderness of the Arkansas, two or three hundred miles west of the Mississippi—all making the tour of Europe, and comparing the old world with the new.—Both the Navy and Army of the United States are ably represented. The former has a Commodore, one or two captains, three or four lieutenants, and as many surgeons; and the latter numbers up its officers to the rank of Major.

"From the American Minister [Mr. Brown] and his family, we received a liberal share of their characteristic hospitality urbanity and kindness, manifested on all occasions to the citizens of the United States. With a palace for his residence, a fortune at his command, and a lady for his partner whose accomplishments peculiarly qualify her for the sphere of social and fashionable life, our Ambassador is enabled to show those attentions to his countrymen, as well as to the extensive circle of his friends abroad, which some of his predecessors either could not afford, or had not the disposition to manifest. His expences probably exceed twice the amount of his salary. He lives in one of the most splendid houses in Paris, the rent of which is something like $5,000 a year. It was formerly occupied by the Danish Minister. Its entrance is by a spacious court, and on the other side is a beautiful garden, with a promenade planted with ornamental trees, containing an area of six or eight acres.

"That suit of apartments are not surpassed, either in extent or elegance of furniture, by the chambers of the King himself; and the style of his table exceeds in taste, as well as in splendor any thing of the kind which has fallen within the sphere of my observation. Plate of the richest descriptions, brilliant chandeliers, and pyramids of flowers, almost make the guest forget that he is at the festive board of a plain, substantial citizen of the United States, who is ultra republican in his sentiments, and devotedly attached to the institutions of his country.—I do not myself lay much stress upon this display of style; but at a French Court where every thing is done for show, it is in some degree rendered necessary, and procures a greater weight of influence than would the philosophy of a Franklin, the elaborate scholarship of an Adams, or the financial talents of a Gallatin. Both the minister and his lady have been familiar with the language, manners, and customs of France, for many years; and my opinion now is the same as it was publicly expressed, at the time the appointment was made, that the embassy could not possibly be better filled."

* Mr. Somerville, who died during our visit, universally regretted, and was buried at La Grange.

The Chinese empire is divided into 20 provinces. There are reckoned to be 185 capitals, and as many large towns of the second order. The taxes and duties amount annually to a sum of about thirteen millions and a quarter sterling; 1,912,000 tons of corn and rice are also deducted for the subsistence of the troops, and supplying the public granaries. The civil service costs only one million and a half sterling; but the military service is six times as expensive, amounting to upwards of 8,000,000*l.* sterling. Among the articles of the Chinese budget, there are found 8,000,000*l.* for keeping in the repair of the Yellow River, 2,000,000*l.* for the gardens of Yuen Ming; and large sums for the entertainment of the Ministers of State, of the first and second class, to the number of 3525. The revenue of the state in money and produce is valued at about 30,000,000*l.* sterling. The duties of entry and exportation on English and American vessels received at Canton add to this sum nearly another million. China, according to the latest census, contains 146,000,000 of inhabitants. That part of the population which lives on the water amounts to 2,000,000; the civil employments do not exceed 9,611, and the military officers 7,552. The army forms an enormous mass of 1,263,000 men, of which 822,000 belong to the infantry, 410,000 to the cavalry, and 31,000 to the marine.—[*Oriental Herald.*

The following letter contains a correct version of the anecdote relative to Mr. John Adams and Commodore Tucker, and has a double claim to insertion, both on account of its writer and its subject:

BATH, SEPTEMBER 1.

Mr. TORREY: Having seen an anecdote of the late venerable John Adams, in your paper, some time since, copied from the Richmond Whig, I wish you to give the following a place in your next. It is an extract of a letter received from Commodore Tucker, since the publication of the anecdote:—

"On the 17th February, 1778, we sailed from Marblehead, bound for France, with Mr. Adams on board, conveying a treaty of alliance between America and France. The next morning, we fell in with three British frigates sent from Rhode-Island expressly to intercept us, which, after the fatigue of a chase of three days, finding their inventions entirely baffled gave up the pursuit. About the 20th March, we fell in with a very large armed ship, though not a cruiser. She however soon appeared in a posture of engaging, and having our ship in readiness, with the men at their quarters, it became my duty to give Mr. Adams such information as was necessary. He followed me on deck, where we conversed a few minutes on the subject of taking the ship, and after listening a moment or two to my entreaties for his safety, took me by the hand with a "God bless you," and descended the gang-way ladder into the cock-pit. I stepped aft, and coming alongside the ship, hailed.—His answer was a broadside, and he immediately struck his colors, before I could, to good advantage, discharge a broadside into him. Being very near, and in such a position that the smoke blew directly over our ship, while looking round on the quarter deck, observing the damage we had sustained from his fire, I observed Mr. Adams among my marines, accoutred as one of them, and in the act of defence. I then went to him and said, 'my dear, sir, how came you here?' With a smile, he replied, 'I ought to do my share of the fighting.' This was sufficient for me to judge of the bravery of my venerable and patriotic friend Adams."

Business for Lawyers.—It is stated in a pamphlet just published on the Bankrupt and Insolvent Laws, that 130,000 writs were issued in 1825, against debtors in England, of whom 75,000 were absolutely incarcerated. On the smallest calculation, the expenses they were antecedently and subsequently run to, must have amounted to £100 individually, and averaging the whole, makes the sum total £8,325,000 taken from the pockets of their creditors, and shared among the legalists. Added to those losses, came the bankrupt list of 3,200; allowing each estate was injured to the trifling charge of £200 before and after striking of the docket, increased the legalists' bills to £9 320,000.

Latest from England.

By the arrival at New-York, on Monday evening, of the ship Frances Henrietta, Capt White, in 35 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 11th August, and Liverpool to the 10th, have been received, from which we make the following extracts.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th August, states, that sentence has been pronunced in the affair of the Conspirators at St. Petersburgh. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged.

It appears from the Courier, that considerable excitement exists among the members of the Holy Alliance as to the new constitution granted to Portugal by the Emperor Don Pedro, and various speculations are made with regard to it in the Paris papers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The commerce of the country continues to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe.

Cotton.—The demand last week was good at an advance of 1-4d per lb; Pernams 10 a 10 1-4d; Boweds 6 7-8 a 7 1-4; Surats 4 1-4 a 5½; Brussels, 4½ a 5 1-8; Madras 6½; all in bond and duty paid; Demerara 9½d. The fine Sugars in great demand; the cheapest qualities are from 34s a 37s. Molasses rather brisk at 24s 6d. Coffee last week advanced considerably—averaged 6s a 7s. Demand for Rum has advanced; Brandy is very heavy.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 4th inst. which has arrived this morning, contains the following intelligence from Constantinople. It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might have cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed. Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the hands of the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

"The Sultan is proceeding with rapid strides to the attainment of the object which he has proposed to himself, and favored by circumstances, he will succeed in it, in a terrible and sanguinary manner, it is true, but which will make an era in the annals of the empire, and more quickly than any person could have ventured to expect. The executions, banishments, and punishments of all kinds, of those who adhere to the old system, as well as the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries, continue day and night, and the system of terror seems to have made such an impression in the other great cities of the empire, that the Janissaries at Adrianople, Salonichi, and Smyrna, have quietly submitted to their dissolution, and have already signified their obedience by deputies, whom they have sent for the purpose to the Sultan, who, the day before yesterday personally announced this to the new troops, which already amounted to 49,000 men. All circumstances combined to raise, in the shortest time possible, & by this means (as the people here flatter themselves) to inspire respect in the negotiating at Akerman, and at the same time all the enemies in the interior of the empire. Six pachas have been ordered (probably with this view) to repair from the Asiatic provinces to the capital, with numerous corps, and they are expected to arrive shortly. Some think when the corps of Yamaks is dissolved, as it doubtless will be, the castles on the Bosphorus will be garrisoned with these troops.

Some thousand Topchis are already employed in building five large barracks for the new troops, and Constantinople is now like a great camp, which has been formed during a bloody revolution.—Profound tranquility prevails in the quarters inhabited by the Franks. The number of those who look with apprehension towards the North, and fear an interruption of peace is very small.

CUBA.—A Jamaica paper of the 21st of August says:—We have just seen a letter from Cuba, of which the following is an extract:

"The Colombian Cruizer which is on this coast, has attacked Bortines. The Captain with a few men landed and carried the place with its garrison of four soldiers and a corporal. The Captain wrote from on board to Sedano, the Governor of Principi, but am not acquainted with the contents of the answer.—The Coast is deserted by the principal persons, women and slaves.—The Government had given orders, that in case of the disembarkation of Colombian troops, the Captains of districts, with the men who might be able to collect together should impede their progress; and that the principal persons upon all the properties should order the cattle, hogs, and other stock under their charge, to the neighborhood of the city of Principi—a wise measure!!! In fine, my friend, neither Ferdinand nor any other Bourbon has to reign in Cuba; it shall be free because it has been so decreed in Heaven."

THE GREEKS.—A letter from Trieste of the 6th July, says:—"There are still sad divisions among the Greek leaders, but I am happy to say that the ship owners are cordially disposed to co-operate with Lord Cochrane. They have altogether 235 sail, independent, of the piratical vessels, the owners of which are declaed, by the Government of Napoli, traitors to the State. The numbes of guns which they carry, is only four hundred, as some have only one gun, and others only muskets, but the crews are upwards of fourteen thousand fine seamen, many of whom being draughted into Lord Cochrane's ships will do much execution."

HAVERHILL, (N. H.) Sept. 13.

Haverhill against the World!—In our paper of the 23d ult. we gave an account of an extraordinary Cucumber, then growing in the garden of Mr. Bunce, of this town, measuring in length *sixty-two inches*. At the time this was measured, there was then growing on the same vine, another Cucumber of about 5 inches in length;—this last one we ourselves took the measurement of on Monday last, and actually found it to be *eight feet and one inch* in length!

The first Cucumber which we gave an account of, before an accident happened to it, which stopped its growth, measured over six feet.

These Cucumbers have been visited by many, who can avouch for what we have stated. It is said to be one of the greatest curiosities of the vegetable kind ever seen. The proper name for this vegetable is *Snake Cucumbers*.—[*Intel.*

From the Wilmington Herald.

There is a class of people in our state, whose peculiar situation and suffering condition, appear not to attract the attention, or merit the consideration of *any body*. I speak of the poor countrymen who are dependent, for subsistence, on the proceeds which they receive for their tar and turpentine. The price which is at present, and has for a length of time been paid for these articles, will but little more than pay the expense of the barrel, rafting and getting to market. It is really a hard case, and demands some consideration, that so many of these persons, who are dependent for their livelihood on the sweat of their brow; and *that*, on the sweat of the tree from which they extract the tar and turpentine,—and then again dependent on their neighbors for the barrels which they use, and after all, dependent on the pitiful price which they may receive at market for their articles, and on which, at the present rates, they must starve.

Five thousand trees are said to produce one hundred barrels of soft turpentine and about one half the number of hard in a year—the cost of barrels is 40 cents; the year's hire of a negro $100, besides his keeping, the cost of hauling to the landing, which is from 5 to 20 miles; the cost of floating it down the river, a distance of from 20 to 130 miles, not trifling—what profit then does the countryman realize, when he receives *one hundred and ten cents* for pure turpentine, and a less sum for tar? It is a pity there is not more public spirit to keep up the productions of our state—nothing but our *gold* appears to go at par.

The Boston Centinel states, that the lady refered to in the English papers, as the first heir to the great property of the late Mr. Farquhar, is the wife of Peter Trezevant, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. brother of the late Judge Trezevant. She is now living in that city, and has a family of eight children. Mr. Trezevant's grand father's family was among the most respectable Hugonot families which took refuge in South Carolina from France, immediately after the revocation of the edict of Nantz.—Mrs. T. is the late Mr. Farquhar's brother's daughter.

On Wednesday last, the 20 of September, CHARLES CARROLL of *Carrollton*, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of independence, completed his *ninetieth* year. The Balt. Gazette says, that "in the enjoyment of excellent health, a cheerful & amiable disposition, with all those gratifications which result from the merit of his numerous descendants and their connections, and from great prosperity in his worldly estate—Mr. Carroll appears to be a favorite of that kind Providence who made him an instrument in conferring his favors on our country."

The Paris Journal des Debats contains the following paragraph:

"A celebrated naturalist, known particularly by his researches in Switzerland, has communicated to us a fact confirmed by repeated observation during his numerous wanderings on the Alps. Cows and bulls never fail to be struck by lightning when it strikes the trees under which they seek refuge in a storm. But, on the contrary, if goats happen to be at the foot of a tree about to be struck, the flock will take to flight with all speed, some moments before the stroke comes. The shepherds, aware of the cause, follow them precipitately, and soon the lightning, which the goats seem to anticipate by an instinct, falls on the deserted tree.—This fact deserves the attention of naturalists."

For the Democratic Press.

Mint Juleps.—The article, on this subject from the New-York Enquirer, which I enclose and beg you to publish, is a melancholy but correct outline of the ravages made in our country by the habit of taking slings, juleps and other drams. A public officer of Philadelphia, holding a highly responsible office, one, in the faithful conducting of which the public have a deep interest, is so much a slave to this detestable and ruinous practice that independent of various extravagancies and disgusting indecencies of conduct in public places, he has been known to take *fourteen Mint juleps* before dinner.

From the Richmond Compiler.

GREEK SHIPS.

A statement has been published of the manner in which the two millions sterling raised in England for the benefit of the Greeks had been employed. Some discontent has been expressed about the management by the London Committee of these funds—and more than discontent, charges of gross fraud, have been uttered against those persons in this country, to whom the 155,000 pounds of this fund had been remitted to build two frigates for the service of the Greeks.—The money is not publicly accounted for; and neither of the frigates is completed. The public suspicion is becoming so clamorous, that it cannot be much longer repressed. There is a fearful responsibility somewhere, which must be met without equivocation or delay.—The public feeling wrought up by the critical state of affairs in Greece, demands an enquiry.

A writer in the Boston Centinel boldly says, that 155,000, pounds converted by fair rate of exchange into bills last year, was nearly $750,000; that one vessel alone of 60 guns is not worth more than $230,000; yet the Greeks have not yet received one vessel!—that as a sample of the charges which have been made, a naval officer *on furlough*, for superintending the building of two vessels, had received $10,000: and 1500 more claimed for additional services; and moreover that three referees to whom some matters in controversy were referred between the parties, charged *each* $80 per disc. for 20 days; making in the whole $1500!

In reply to this statement, the New-York Gazette of Thursday last publishes the following article:

In reference to the article which we copied in our Tuesday's Gazette from a Boston paper, relative to the Greek vessels recently built here, we feel authorized in stating that the naval officer mentioned in said publication, has taken no step in the business without the sanction of his government, and in doing what he has, relinquished a situation, the emoluments of which were more than equal to what he has received for superintending the building of these vessels.

We also learn, that as soon as the concerns can be settled, a statement will be made to the public, which will remove any improper impressions that may have been created in consequence of the recent publications on this subject."

This statement does not specifically admit or deny that he received $10,000, &c. but only says in the general that his pay was no more than what his emoluments would have been in the navy.—Surely they could not have been as extravagant as ten thousand dollars.

The New-York prints have treated this affair with too much delicacy. If there be fraud, robbery, digrace to any of our own citizens or to strangers, let it be exposed—but let not the Greeks suffer from this abuse of confidence—their cause demands all our sympathy. And eternal infamy ought to light upon that man's head, who, to gratify his own cupidity, and fill his own pockets, would paralize the fitting out of either of the vessels, at this their greatest time of need.

[*From the Middletown Gazette.*]

Capt. Patridge's Academy.—The examination of the Cadets of the A. L. S. and Military Academy, was concluded on Saturday last. As far as our knowledge extends, such examinations as this has been, are not usual in the Literary Seminaries of this country. It has continued two weeks, and from six to seven hours of each day have been devoted to it. It has been critical and severe; and has resulted in establishing on a still firmer basis the growing reputation of this novel institution. It has been attended by many gentlemen of high classical and scientific attainments, who expressed their admiration of the promptitude and correctness exhibited by the various classes.

From the Public Ledger.

A friend related a circumstance the other day, which, for the honor of our country, we wish could find no counterpart. He told a young man that *Jefferson* was dead. Not a muscle moved in his countenance to express the least emotion. He said he knew nothing of such a person—*he had never before heard of him!* We felt a glow of shame, when this was related to us. We felt indignant at the heartless parent that could give his country a member, and one who was to have his share in wielding her destinies, so completely ignorant of her history, as never to have heard of one of the brightest characters that has yet graced its pages. Shameful, that a parent through ignorance or culpable negligence, should thus chain down to the earth the buoyant spirit of man, and paralyze mind capable, perhaps, of exalted and beneficial attainments. But the ignorance of this youth is easily divined. Our friend asked him, "does your father take the papers?" "No," was the answer; & it is a response which too many may truly use.

Like other people, we feel an interest in the increase of our business; but, if we know our own feelings, we have other reasons for condemning the dangerous inattention of passing affairs, and to the cultivation of the youthful intellect, which would induce a parent to keep from his children's eyes the brief "folio of four pages." Shortly, many a youth will approach the polls for the first time; but what proportion of these, we would ask, will have a correct knowledge of their own social duties & of the qualifications which should characterize every candidate for public confidence?—They may serve to swell the senseless vociferation so common on election days, but they cannot exercise the discriminating, calm decision of the intelligent and virtuous citizen. The truth is, there is yet a lamentable aggregate of ignorance in our country, an enormous waste of human intellect and of mental efficiency. But intelligence is pushing forward its conquests; and if our humble efforts can add the least impulse to the already powerful momentum, we shall feel that we have done some service to humanity.

An anecdote was related, to us, since writing the above, which we ought not to "keep dark." A citizen of this place, was conversing not long since, with a CIVIL OFFICER, in Washington township, who had tho't of subscribing for our paper, but on looking at one of the numbers, he discovered that we advertised to print CARDS—and he would never take a paper of persons who were so abandoned as publicly to declare that they would print such abominable articles! We would just observe, for the benefit of our *intelligent* gentlemen, we do not print *playing-cards*, but cards for hatters, saddlers, &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

Yesterday, for the first time for some weeks, we passed in front of the Capitol, and were agreeably surprized to find the noble flight of steps, which forms so ornamental a part of the plan, just completed. The effect of this addition to the front of the building is grand and imposing.—The wall, around the area in the rear or western front of the building, is making rapid progress, and a part of the offices, &c. inside of it will be completed this season. The sculptors of the pediment are busily engaged upon it, but it will require another season to finish the group of figures they are employed upon.—The ground immediately in front of the building is undergoing a process of levelling it has long wanted, and, upon the whole, a great deal has been done since Congress adjourned, towards the completion of this grand public edifice. It will soon only remain for Congress to provide a cheap but efficient police for the preservation and regulation of this valuable national property, which it ought to be made equivalent to sacrilege to deface or disfigure. The neglect & abuse which it has hitherto been suffered to undergo, are absolutely a reflection upon the national character and dignity.

From the Winchester (Vir.) Republican September 1.

In digging a cellar in Braddock street, during the present week, two human skeletons were found in a state of preservation. One was standing upright, the other was lying on its face, with the right arm extended in the direction of the head, and the other lying by the side. The probability is, that the skeletons are those of Indians, who were killed during the hostilities which preceded Braddock's war. It is known that this part of the town was then a deep morass, covered with bushes and which these persons were probably pursued and where one probably sunk, and the other may have been shot by a musket ball.—A few years since a skeleton was found near the same place with handcuffs on, probably and executed malefactor.

The excavation of human bones is a frequent occurrence, and as often reminds us of the scenes of war and desolation—of battle and of death—which marked the early settlement of our village. Fort Loudoun, which was then the bulwark of this frontier—the last hope of the early settlers—the head quarters of Braddock in 1755, and of Washington in previous years, still exhibits the traces of those wars although in the centre of one of the best cultivated and most populous sections of the Union.

The Montreal Courant gives the following remarkable account of a man's accidently cutting off his own head:

We are informed that one day last week, a Canadian man at L'Assumption, was mowing hay near the river side, when he saw a very large fish near the water's edge. He made a blow at it with his scythe (which was just whetted,) and raising it above his head, it appears the handle turned, and coming in contact with his person, it severed his head from his body.

OMNIPRESENCE OF GOD

How widely diversified and multiplied into many thousand distinct exercises, the attention of God; His eye is on every hour of my existence—his Spirit is intimately present with every purpose within me,—his hand impresses a direction on every footstep of my going,—every breath that I inhale is drawn by an energy which God deals out to me. This body which upon the slightest derangement would become the prey of death or woful sufferings, is now at ease, because He, at this moment warding off from me a thousand dangers, and upholding the thousand movements of its complex and delicate machinery; his presiding influence keeps by me through the whole current of my restless & ever changing history.

When I walk by the wayside, he is along with me,—when I enter into company, amid all my forgetfulness of him, he never forgets me—in the silent watches of the night when my eyelids have closed, and my spirit has sunk into unconsciousness, the observant eye of Him who never slumbers, is upon me; I cannot fly from his presence, go where I will; he leads me and watches me and cares for me; and the same being, who is now at work in the innotest domains of nature & of providence, is also at my hand to point out to me every moment of my being and to uphold me in the exercise of all my feelings and of all my faculties.

Chalmers

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept 30, 1826.

Daring acts of Robbery.—Three dry goods stores were entered in the city of N. York on the 17th by a man and a boy about 16, *in open day*, and rummaged throughout in search of money. It appears they ascended to the roofs from some new buildings erecting in the rear, and descended through the scuttles into each store. In entering the last store they unexpectedly found one of the clerks who had just entered, and they immediately escaped through the door he had opened before an alarm could be given. They broke open desks, closets, &c. but the amount of depredations is not ascertained.

A malignant fever is prevailing in Norfolk which has carried off several of the inhabitants, and among them some of very high standing in society.

The late equinoctial gales have been very severe—we can scarcely open a northern paper that does not give distressing accounts of the loss of both armed and merchant vessels.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Tyrrell County.—John B. Beasly, Senate; Daniel Bateman and Frederick Davenport, Commons.

The Board of Managers of the *Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society* respectfully

REPORT

That they have received up to the last annual meeting (2d Monday in May) from subscribers and donations the sum of ninety-two dollars and seventy-nine cents and that they have expended the sum of sixty-two dollars leaving in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of thirty dollars seventy-nine cents.

In commenting upon the objects of the society they are happy to inform its members that the practicability of colonizing the free people of color upon the coast of Africa is now ascertained by the infallable test of experiment. It can no longer be stigmatized a chimerical adventure. The last accounts from the colony exhibit the most flattering prospects and justify us in the belief that its success is now established upon a foundation as certain as can be expected from human enterprize. The increasing spirit of emigration renders the demands upon the treasury more and more pressing and induces the managers to solicit from the public as well as from their own members that aid which the humanity and policy of the society demand—they seek neither to amass treasure, nor to acquire fame to themselves—but to alleviate the sufferings of an unfortunate and degraded race—to place them in a situation where they may have the stimulus of freemen and be impelled to good actions by a reward of merit.

Although the laws of the State offer protection to the persons and property of the free people of color yet their degraded and helpless situation almost deprives them of the power of exerting their rights. The recollection of their former servitude, the indelible marks of nature and the universal expression of public opinion all unite in precluding an a malgamation with the white population and in excluding them from a respectable stand in society—Hence their meanness of spirit and their moral degradation.

To remove them to a country peculiarly their own, to invest them with the privileges of citizens and to awaken in them that emulation of excellence which can be inspired only by a prospect of reward, is of itself sufficient to enlist in the cause every benevolent heart.

But it is believed that policy no less than humanity is interested in their removal. Their depravity renders them fit instruments of crime in the hands of unprincipled white men and their inability to bear testimony against them makes concealment easy and punishment almost impossible.

ISAAC OVERMAN, Pres.
ENOCH SAWYER, 1st Vice Pres.
W. MARTIN, 2d Vice Pres.
THOS. L. SHANNONHOUSE,
CHALES GRICE,
WILLIAM GREGORY,
CALEB WHITE,
EXUM NEWBY,
BENJ. PRITCHARD
} MANAGERS.

Latest from France.

Paris and Havre papers to the 11th ult. inclusive, have been received at N. York, by the ship American from the latter port.

The frigate Hebe had arrived at Havre, with five millions of francs, the first instalment from the Haytien government, accompanied by an agent to see the funds duly delivered.

The *Diario de Roma* of the 26th July, on the authority of a letter from Leghorne of the 11th same month, states that the squadron of Lord Cochrane was before that port.

A French provincial paper states that France is about to send 40,000 men into Spain, to overturn the Portuguese charter. This is contradicted by the *Drapeau Blanc*, which states that only 14,000 Spaniards are to march to the frontiers of Portugal.

A pupil of Canova's Baruzri, is engaged in Rome in executing a statue of his master.

The late events in Constantinople have re-animated the Greeks. It is stated also, that Lord Cochrane has arrived in the Grecian seas. The Courier Francais states, that it is confirmed the Greek Admirals had re-united their forces under the chief who had signalized himself in the new world.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

We have news from Greece of the 29th July—it is of a very unsatisfactory nature, for that country. The Greeks are less united than ever. The new government has less energy than the old. It has just removed to a small Island, Bougy, opposite Napoli, which is still occupied by the Suliots and Romeliots, who are not wiling to deliver up the fort until they receive their arrearages.

Several villages of Attica have surrendered to the Turks.

Ibrahim is directing his attention to the Maniotes, who having never left their mountains to relieve the other Greeks, have never received any succour from them.

The American squadron, under Com. Rodgers, is in the Dardanelles.

Communicated for the U. S. Gazette.

BAHIA, Aug. 8.

"Montevideo was closely besieged by land and no provisions allowed to enter—consequently the troops and squadron stationed there are supplied from this port and Rio. There was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war at the last dates.

"No one in Europe has painted the Greeks correctly: there are some dreadful views of them.—In other respects, they are admirable and surpass antiquity.

"The general impression made by the fall of Missolonghi is the resolution to imitate it. They dig under all their villages. Eight thousand Greeks have resolved to blow themselves up one after the other. I see every peasant digging a mine under his house, and expending his last crown in buying powder to fill it. These are not the members of the Parliament of * * *; what they say, they do.

"No, such a people is not to be subjugated, and the nation of their enemies will disappear, while they are engaged to exterminate them.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) Sept. 6.

Isaac B. Desha.—This unfortunate individual on the 31st August was boarding in a tavern in Cynthiana, and was apparently in tolerable health. His windpipe, which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, still remained asunder, and there was no connextion between it and the mouth. He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat—eats and drinks without difficulty, but can only articulate (in whisper,) a few words at a time. His wife has again joined him and remains with him.

We have already announced the adjournment of the American Congress of Deputies, to meet again in the neighborhood of MEXICO, (only a few miles distant from that city.)—It appears that this adjournment was not without good reason. Of the few persons assembled, Mr. DAWKINS the British Commissioner to Panama, had lost, by death, both his Secretaries. That shore is more fatal to the lives of visiters than even the coast of Africa is to the whites. The Commissioner of the King of the Netherlands had gone to Vera Cruz, to be nearer the place of re-union.—But, if he stays long there, the fate of the two British Secretaries will almost certainly overtake him—the climate of Vera Cruz being as fatal to strangers as that of Panama.

We are glad that the place of assembly has been changed: for, now, our Commissioners may attend the Congress without the apprehension of finding graves in a foreign land—of having their eyes closed by foreign hands. The lamented Mr. ANDERSON fell a martyr to the climate, and we should be sorry to expose any more of our valuable citizens to such hazards.

Ours, (says the Editor of the Christian Examiner) is a government which rests upon the shoulders of the people. It is a sovereignty of mind. It is a government of character. And with the *character of the people*, it will be strong or it will be weak; it will stand or it will fall.—This is a first, a fixed, an eternal truth in relation to institutions like ours. We, above all men, in our political capacity, have need to cherish the principles of religion and virtue; to strengthen our patriotism with piety; to bear with us a religious solicitude for the most momentous futurity that ever awaited any nation. We, above all men, have at once the most urgent occasion and the justest reason to bind our hearts to the country of our birth, of our education, of our religion, of our fathers' battles, and of our children's heritage, with filial gratitude and piety.

Weekly Summary.

A newspaper of Buenos Ayres, the *Nacional*, assigns reasons why these United States, since our Government has appointed Commissioners to the Congress of Panama, should "bear more immediately" than the new American States, the responsibility of the proceedings of that assembly as relates not only to America, but to "the whole civilized universe." Such responsibility will hardly be admitted here, and could, we think, be clearly disproved. [*Nat. Gazette.*

The Rhode Island Journal says, that the factories of that State alone consume *thirty thousand bales* of COTTON annually.

Lace.—A manufactory of lace was commenced in June last, in Newport, Rhode-Island, and the proprietors already employ one hundred and fifty females. The lace made here is said to be of a very excellent quality, and that it will supersede, in a great measure, the importation of the article from France.

By an arrival at Boston, we learn that *fifty-two* negroes and one white man, who had been condemned as conspirators in the late alarming insurrection at Porto Rico, were soon to be executed; and that the Governor of the island had passed through Ponce on his way to the place of execution.—[*Patriot.*

MICHIGAN.—Washtenaw county, in this territory, which, three years ago, contained but a single white inhabitant, has now a population of no less than *three thousand.*

A gentleman being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. But what shall I do, said the master, when all of my cattle are gone? The servant replied, you shall then serve me, and so you will get your cattle again.

Taking Time by the forelock.—An English paper says:

"Col. Fanshaw has been sent to Bermuda to examine the defences of that Island, as it is to be made a great naval depot, "in the event of a future war with the U. States.

Murril Magoon, a notorious knave, has been at last sentenced to be hung at Montreal, on the 27th October next.—The crime of which he was convicted, was altering a bill of exchange, on Prince, Ward, King & Co. from £10 to £1000.

BUENOS AYRES, MAY 13.—It is understood that Captain Elliott, of the United States' Corvette Cyane, has obtained from Admiral Lobos a modification of his original blockade, restricting it to the Port within the river La Plata, and the assurance that the American vessels shall in no case, be liable to capture, until they have been previously warned off from the blockaded port, and the notification endorsed upon their registers.

Cure for the Rheumatism.—Let the parts affected be rubbed with a flesh brush dipped in Palm Oil, before a fire, night and morning—low living and gentle cathartics are recommended as serviceable also.

South Sea Islands.—There are twenty-one islands in these seas in which there are no idolaters remaining; and the deputation of the London Missionary Society state, that "the inhabitants of those islands are the most universally and consistently christian of any people upon the face of the earth."

In 1816 a report made to congress shewed that forty millions of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactures, and twelve millions in woolen.—In that year we manufactured 90,000 bales of cotton. In 1816 it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the United States, was equal to fifty or sixty millions of dollars. It is now believed that we now manufacture of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported, and the rest consumed in the country."

On Wednesday, the sixth of September, the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut laid the corner stone of the intended monument on Groton Heights. An occasion so interesting collected a numerous assemblage so as to fill the roads, the fields, and the hill itself, and to people the sheet of water that lies at the foot of it.

Our esteemed and accomplished countryman Washington Irving, was still at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished.—He thinks it his best work. [*N. York Gazette.*

The simple Doric.—The Plymouth (English) Journal says a countryman, a short time since, met a gentleman on horseback, and put the following question to him: "Measter, you ant a seed no such thing as never a calf no where at all hereabouts ante?"

This is a most lame and impotent attempt to imitate the following well known.

Simple Yankeic.—A young man, (or an old woman, as the case may be) went into a public house near the market in Boston, where several gentlemen were conversing upon politics, or the "allied banks," and accosted them as follows: "Pray gentlemen, I'spose you han't none on you never seen nothing of no box that nobody left no where about here no time to-day without no kiver on it, han't you."

Cure for a terrible disorder in the mouth commonly called SLANDER.

Take of *good nature* one ounce—of an herb called by the Indians, *mind your own business*, one ounce—mix this with a little 'charity of failings,' and two or three springs of *keep your tongue between your teeth*;' simmer them together in a vessel made of a clay called *circumspection*, for a short time, and it will be fit for use.

Application.—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which, invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animals called gossips.—When you feel a turn of it coming on, take a teaspoonful of the above, hold it in your mouth, which you may keep closely shut until you find a complete cure.

Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a vial about you, and on feeling the slightest symptom, repeat the dose.

Constantine.—The following anecdote will illustrate his character a little, under the double aspect of bigot and of tyrant. A young nobleman, during service in a church at Warsaw, at which Constantine was present, happened, most likely, unconsciously, to put his hand to his head, and turn his hair back, by drawing his fingers through it. The Grand Duke observing the action, as soon as the service was concluded, ordered him into custody, and had the hair on one side of his head, from front to back, shaved off. In this condition the young nobleman was paraded, bareheaded, through the streets, Constantine exclaiming, "I'll teach you to play the dandy in church," or words to that effect. This anecdote which we relate on good authority, will remind many of our readers of the "fantastic tricks" of his father, the Emperor Paul, whom, indeed, he is said strongly to resemble, both in mind, and person. [*English Paper.*

Deformed Girl.—A young lady about 17 years old, by the name of Polly Snyder, has arrived at New-Orleans from Indiana, soliciting alms from the charitably disposed part of the community. The Louisiana Gazette says, she is the most deformed creature perhaps, ever seen. She has an intelligent and interesting face, but no arms, nor even the appearance of them. One leg is about a foot shorter than the other, and when assisted to stand on the left or longer leg, she appears to be about 4 feet high. The short leg is without joint from the hip down to the ankle. Her feet are large, and she has learned to use them with dexterity truly astonishing. With them she is enabled to sew, knit, cut with scissors or knife, feed herself, and perform most of the duties of hands.

EPIGRAM.

Cries Nell to Tom, 'mid matrimonial strife,
'Curs'd be the hour I first became your wife,'
'By all the powers,' said Tom, 'but that's too bad,
'You've curs'd the only civil hour we've had.'

DIED,

Near this place on Saturday last, after a short illness, THOMAS, son of Captain William Gilbert, aged 7 or 8 years.

In this town on Tuesday last, after a short and severe attack of the billious fever, of only three days, Master ANDREW MUSGRAVE, aged 16 years, son of Mr. George Musgrave of this place. He expired in the prime and vigor of his youth, leaving affectionate parents to lament their loss. His remains was followed to the grave by the volunteer company of Elizabeth-City Guards of which he was a member.

In this town, on Thursday last BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, infant son of Mr. Daniel Long.

At Providence, (R. I.) 10th instant, CATO GREENE, man of color, aged *one hundred and two years*—a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

At his seat, in Iredell county, N. C. on the last day of July, after a lingering illness of 83 days, Maj. THOMAS HARRIS. in the 89th year of his age. Early in our struggle for Independence, Major H. received two Captain's commissions on the same day—one from King George III, the other from the Continental Congress. He hesitated not a moment which to accept. He was immediately ordered to the North, where he remained with the Army nearly two years, was in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, and after the battle of Germantown, went with the army into winter quarters. He became, through sickness, unable to attend to the duties of his commission, and resigned. He returned to his family in Mecklenburg; and, as soon as his health would permit, he joined a party commanded, it is believed, by Governor Martin, to break up a nest of Tories, at some place towards Wilmington. He then joined the army under Gen. Gates, with the rank of Major; and at the battle of Camden, or, as it is generally termed, Gates' defeat, he acted as Aid of General Rutherford. Early in the action, he received three wounds and fell. One of the balls entered his right shoulder, and, passing through, lodged in the hind part of the left shoulder, where it was cut out. Another passed through his right thigh, the other through his cheek. In this situation he was taken prisoner, and continued one until peace.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 30, 1826.

Bacon—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 42.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 a 42 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 50 cents.
Flaxseed—per bushel 75 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—12½.
Coffee—17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	74	78	80
Monday,	74	74	74
Tuesday,	74	77	77
Wednesday,	76	77	78
Thursday,	76	77	78
Friday,	63	69	74

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

24th, Schr. Harriet, Williams, Ocracock in ballast.

25th, Schooner Wesleyan, Willis, Beaufort, fish to the master.

27th, Schr. Triton, Lewis, Beaufort fish to the master.

" Schr. Union, Lewis, Beaufort, fish to the master.

DEPARTED.

23d, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, Winton, N. C. in ballast.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE MARINER'S HYMN.

"Launch thy bark, Mariner!
Christian! God speed thee—
Let loose the rudder-bands—
Good angels lead thee—
Set thy sails warily,
Tempest will come—
Steer thy course steadily,
Christian! steer home!

Look to the weather bow,
Breakers are round thee—
Let fall the plummet now,
Shallows may ground thee.
Reef in the foresail, there!—
Hold the helm fast!—
So—let the vessel wear—
There swept the blast.

"What of the night, watchman?
What of the night?'—
'Cloudy—all quiet—
No land yet—all's right!'
Be wakeful?—be vigilant—
Danger may be
At an hour when all seemeth
Securest to thee.

How! gains the leak so fast?
Clear out the hold—
Hoist up thy merchandize—
Heave out thy gold;
There—let the ingots go—
Now the ship rights—
Hurrah! the harbor's near—
Lo! the red lights!

Slacken not sail yet
At isle or island;
Straight for the beacon steer,
Straight for the high land—
Crowd all thy canvass on,
Cut through the foam—
Christian! cast anchor now—
Heaven is thy home!"

THE INVOCATION.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Answer me, burning stars of night!
Where is the Spirit gone,
That, pass the reach of human sight,
Even as a breeze has flown?
—And the Stars answer'd me—"We roll
In light and power on high,
But of the never dying soul,
Ask things that cannot die."

O many toned and chainless wind!
Thou art a wanderer free;
Tell me if *thou* its place can'st find,
Far over mount and sea?
—And the wind murmured in reply,—
"The blue deep have I cross'd,
And met its barks and billows high,
But not what thou hast lost."

Ye clouds that gorgeously repose
Around the setting sun,
Answer, have *ye* a home for those
Whose earthly race has run?
—The bright clouds answer'd—"We depart,
We vanish from the sky,
Ask what is deathless in thy heart,
For that which cannot die."

Speak then, thou voice of God within,
Thou of the deep low tone!
Answer me through life's restless din,
Where is the Spirit flown?
—And the Voice answer'd—"Be thou still!
Enough to know is given;
Clouds, Winds, and Stars *their* task fulfill,
Thine is to trust in Heaven!"

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

Oh that my Enemy would—Take a Newspaper.

"John! Oh John!—do you hear? run to neighbor Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of the morning's paper, a few moments, just to look at the shipnews and advertisements."

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it."

Well, then say something else to him, John, do you hear, John? and give my compliments, John, do you hear?

"Yes, daddy." (*Exit and returns.*)

"Well, John, have you got the paper."

"No, daddy, neighbor Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr Longwind to drop the Gazette, which he has got almost asleep over."

"But is not the Argus & Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes, daddy, but Mr. Neitherside is reading one, and Mr. Scribelerus is laughing over that funny piece he told you he was going to have published in the "Mirror," and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking; I wonder why they don't take the papers themselves, and not be troubling their neighbors."

"Why don't you take, a paper daddy?"

"Why—why—if I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spongers!—go again, John. There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbor Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well, John, what success?"

"Cant get a paper, daddy, Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scribelerus, and Dolittle is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next."

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock, and I suppose I must wait 'till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d—l (*in a violent passion*) would give a sumarkee to read a newspaper after breakfast.—Do you hear, John, go again, John, and wait 'till one or the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly—do you hear, John?"

"Yes, Daddy." (*Exit*)—(*Enter Swallow.*)

"Good morning neighbor Eagernoos—any thing noo?"

"New; fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me."

"Refuse you?

"Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scribelerus, and Newsmonger, to pore over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy), depriving himself, but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

"My goodness!—be they reading 'em now?

"Yes" (*sighing.*)

"Well, that's abominable! Why dont you take a Noospaper yourself?"

"Why dont you take one? you are always inquiring after "Noos," as you call it."

"Why, I did take one, but the printers don't leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hackeled about the price, and wood'nt pay him.

"That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well, John, did you get the paper."

"No, daddy, just as that Mr. Neitherside was done, in come Mr. Hookit and Mr. Knabit, and I came back."

"Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear? kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one, ask him to lend me yesterday's paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturday's or, do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?"

"Yes, daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a noospaper: I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbors.

"You are right, Mr. Eagernoos, the printers only ax five dollars right down, and then you have a whole year to pay t'other five dollars in, & then you can dispute the bill, & they will send the noospaper three months after that afore it is settled—them folks what brings the paper always throws it into a what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done ovey."

"Here comes John—well John, have you got the paper? "No, daddy, the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with."

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from alpha to omega. Give me my hat, John, do you hear? Never mind breakfast; neighbor Swallow, will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty-five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend *my paper*, I wish I may be—."

DARBY AND THE TUG PIN.

"*Dear Darby, what's life without a friend?*"—Michael the Milesian.

As Darby Croney was perambulating Water Street one misty morning in the search of work and a dram, he saw at a distance his friend Michael Fowler in seeming difficulty with Jenny his high blooded plodder—high in bone I should rather say, than in flesh or in blood.—"The top of the morning to you, Darby," said Michael, "sure, sure, ar'nt I right glad to see you when I'm in trouble, now?" "Arrah! the top of the morning *to you*, Michael."—Pray what the divil ails yourselves and Jeanie? Are your stuck in a bog?"—"Nothing at all me friend," said Michael, "only I have lost one of me tugpins out of me cart, and as I have never a knife to make another, I can't carry the load." "Sure, won't I help you now?" said Darby. After searching about in vain for some time to obtain a remedy for the lost pin, Darby could think of no other substitute than one of his fingers, which he proffered the use of to his friend Michael. "Sure now, isn't a friend in need a friend indeed?" said Michael. Darby flattered by his friend's observation thrust his finger without hesitation into the hole "Now touch Jeanie aisy" said Darby, "or you may hurt my finger." But Michael well knew that Jenny was rather bashful about moving, and that a light touch with his whip with a heavy load would be tender mercy thrown away, so he gave her a severe lash. Off started Jenny at double quick time in high dudgeon. "Murder, blood and murder! oh, I have lost me finger! me finger!" cried Darby in the utmost agony. "Lost it! sure now you haven't lost it at all," said Michael (with sang froid,) "for here it is under me cart, man!"

The Greensburgh Gazette mentions that a Mr. Hoke, of Mount Pleasant, is constructing a gristmill, the machinery of which is to be propelled by an Ox, operating upon a vertical wheel of 55½ feet in height—to the tip of which the animal ascends by an inclined plane. This is we think a new application of *ox power*; "no trial," says the Gazette has yet been made "of its practicability, of which various opinions exist. If the animal can be got up to its position on the outside of the wheel, and can be made to perform its labor there can be no doubt of its ability to turn 3, or even 4 pair of stones, which the mill is calculated for. Being the first of the kind we have ever heard of, a good deal of anxiety is felt to see it in operation."

Cure for the Piles.—A friend has called upon us, and says that a safe and speedy cure for the piles can be found by this simple receipt. Take a piece of sheet lead, such as commonly comes in tea chests, upon the inside of which you are to put hog's lard, and with a leaden weight rub the same until it becomes a lead color, and with this salve for a few times, anoint the part affected, which in a short time will remove, what to those who are in like manner troubled, is a desideratum "devoutly to be wished."—[*Lansinburgh Gazette.*

THE ALBUM
and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

This is a new publication issued on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, &, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts, a general weekly summary of Foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages without advertisements, which are to be inserted on a cover. The price is only Two Dollars payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck Osborn, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race-street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26

Elizabeth-City Academy

The exercises of the second Session of the Elizabeth-City Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of September.

The male department will be under the superintendance of the Rev. *Philip B. Wiley*, & the Trustees having engaged Miss *Eustis*, a lady who they believe to be eminently qualified, the female department will in future be conducted by her.

For terms of entrance apply to

BENJ. SUTTON, Treasurer.

September 23. *Tf*

By the Schr Jane Maria,

Baxter, from Boston, I have received further supplies, amongst which are

20 doz. handsome Windsor Chairs
2 " Rocking do.
8 hhds. and 20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 barrels of superior Rye Gin,
Sperm Candles,
1000 lbs. Cheese,
7 dozen foot Wheels,
Sperm and Linseed Oil, Vinegar,
7 boxes of Shoes, assorted, &c. &c

For sale on accommodating terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 23.

RECEIVED

By the Brig Mary Hart from Boston.

3 Hhds. and 15 barrels N. E. Rum,
5 barrels of Country Gin,
12 dozen Windsor Chairs,
80 boxes Soap,
1 do Castile do.
Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Nails, assorted,
Stoughton's Elixir, Spice Bitters,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Essence of Spruce, Spunge,
Canvass, Duck, Rigging, &c. &c.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Sept. 2.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first Monday night in every month.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in England and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will be found able to supply distant customers on better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Ext.
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadense and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic & Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo. Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria.
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax.
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal Ureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Syrups and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass.

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils.

They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or undoubted security.

August 26

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

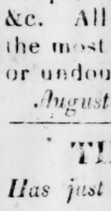
Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap.
Claret do do do
Peneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Sibrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds.

WM. D. GORDAN,

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP



And committed to the Pasquotank county [illegible] in May last, a negro man calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to John Freeman, formerly of [illegible] N. C. that his master removed to West about two years ago, and he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about [illegible] old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, formed, very black, with [illegible] and his right ancle much swelled. The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Jailor.

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*